

GOOD WEEK IN CROPS

WEATHER FAVORS THE MATURING OF LATE GRAIN.

Indiana Needs Rain—Drought Continues in Portions of Texas and Oklahoma—Cotton Is Opening in All Sections of South.

The weather conditions of the week have been generally favorable for gathering and maturing late crops in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific slope. Heavy rain fell in Nebraska and South Dakota, and caused some damage to crops in the first named State, while drought conditions still continue in portions of Texas and Oklahoma and rain is needed in the central valleys. Light frosts were quite general in the Rocky Mountain region and in Michigan. Little or no damage, and snow occurred in Montana. Conditions have been particularly favorable in the South Atlantic and Gulf districts, which have in the four previous weeks experienced unusual and heavy precipitation.

Reports from the principal cotton-producing States west of the Mississippi river indicate that late corn is maturing rapidly, and that cutting is in active progress in all sections, being nearly completed in some localities. The late crop continues to improve in Nebraska and is filling better than anticipated. In Iowa the bulk of the late planted fields will be beyond danger from frost by Sept. 20 in the dry sections of the State, about half the acreage being already in shock, except in portions of northern districts. In Missouri the crop is drying up. Generally favorable reports are received from States east of the Mississippi river, with the exception of Illinois, where corn has deteriorated slightly and its maturity hastened by dry weather. In Indiana, progress in the northern sections under very favorable conditions.

The weather of the past week has been more favorable for cotton. This staple is opening rapidly in all sections and picking is in general progress. Complaints of rust and shedding still continue, however, from the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt, and the top crop is short in Georgia and Florida, while reports of damage by boll worms are received from Mississippi and Louisiana. No improvement is noted in the late crop in Texas, it having stopped growing and is shedding and rusting rapidly where rain fell.

Favorable reports regarding tobacco continue from nearly all districts. Cutting and housing are in general progress and a satisfactory crop is indicated, although tobacco is light in North Carolina and Wisconsin and curing very badly in Maryland.

No improvement in the condition of apples is reported. This fruit is scarce in nearly all sections and prospects for a poor yield are indicated, but in portions of Arkansas and West Virginia a good crop is generally promised. In Missouri and Indiana apples continue dropping and many trees are dying in the first named State.

Owing to dry soil conditions plowing has been retarded in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma and portions of Kansas and the States of the Ohio valley. Elsewhere this work has progressed rapidly. Some wheat has been sown in Missouri, but the soil is too dry for germination and seeding has begun in other districts where conditions were favorable.

Reports from Western States.

Missouri—Warm, dry weather continues corn drying up, cutting progressing rapidly, about completed. Wheat is in good condition, progress rapid; pastures generally bare, stock being fed as in winter; late forage crops making good progress; apples continue dropping, many trees dying; some wheat sown, too dry for germination. Illinois—Continued drought, very dry weather; preparation of wheat ground retarded; corn deteriorating slightly, maturity hastened by dry weather; bulk of it now in shock; broom corn harvest progressing, a good crop; good crop of clover seed and stock feed; pastures deteriorating; wheat in good condition; potatoes and garden produce prospects continue poor, but peaches are promising.

Indiana—Cutting corn and tobacco, hulling clover seed, digging potatoes; yield of corn and potatoes fair; fruit generally satisfactory; winter apples falling; fall crop of tomatoes and cucumbers doing fairly well; pastures and fall vegetables well; rain badly.

Ohio—Moderate temperature; precipitation deficient, drought being felt in southern half of State; early corn being cut, late corn improving in northeast; there are some good fields; late potatoes improved in northeast, poor elsewhere; tobacco doing well; some cut, quality generally good; plowing well advanced; hulk wheat sown; corn and pastures drying up in southwest, good elsewhere; clover seed, buckwheat, timothy, alfalfa, peaches, plums, apples, etc., all promising.

Michigan—Warm, dry weather and abundant sunshine has greatly retarded cutting of corn, beans and buckwheat; corn cutting quite generally begun; late harvest nearing completion; hulk wheat well filled; pastures short and soil rather dry for plowing; sugar beets continue promising; apple yield very poor.

Wisconsin—Week warm and dry until Saturday; light frosts in northern section Sunday morning; rains in southern section Sunday night; corn will be safe from frost by 15th; tobacco nearly all in shock; top light; potatoes light crop; little plowing done.

Minnesota—Light rains in north on 6th and heavy rains in south 7th and 8th, which will help pastures, gardens and plowing; thrashing progressing well; late not yet all cut; much corn safe from frost and considerably already cut in south; potato crop in northern half very good.

Iowa—Week warm and dry, blowing with widely distributed showers, which will facilitate plowing and fall seedling; corn rapidly nearing maturity; alfalfa, timothy and clover well filled; pastures well; wheat and soybeans in good condition; potatoes and garden produce prospects continue poor, but peaches are promising.

Nebraska—Warm, wet week; heavy rain fell and some damage by rain in northern counties; late corn continues to improve and is filling out much better than expected, much early corn being cut for fodder; soil now in splendid condition for plowing and seedling; peaches and grapes good crop.

Kansas—The rains west, light frosts at St. Louis, heavy rains in central and eastern sections, cutting continues, nearing completion in many counties; wheat sowing begun in few counties, better timing for rain; pastures good, wheat, feeding fair, central, fall good; east half too dry to plow.

Arkansas—Missie James came very near losing her life, St. Paul, Minn., by jumping into the river to rescue her dog.

SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Two Federal Officials Charged with the Offense in Arizona.

An investigation conducted by the Treasury Department has led to the discovery of the fact that large numbers of Chinese were being smuggled into Arizona from Mexico. Several arrests have been made in the matter, among those arrested being William H. Hoey, collector of customs at Nogales, Ariz., and B. F. Jossey, an immigrant inspector. William Hoey, customs collector at Nogales, Ariz., is charged with conspiracy against the United States government in allowing Chinese immigrants to cross the Mexican border by paying large sums of money, was appointed from Muncie, Ind., his former home, and is the son of one of the most estimable families in the city. Hoey is known there as "Honest Bill."



WILLIAM HOEY.

and there is not an acquaintance of his who will not testify as to his integrity. Hoey and his wife visited in Muncie several months ago. At that time he told his relatives that he expected to be arrested on a charge of embezzlement through a conspiracy of his predecessor, who was deposed. He told his relatives not to worry, assuring them that he would be vindicated.

Some time ago an official of the Treasury Department, having knowledge of his headquarters, wrote to the department that he had reason to believe the official force at that point was corrupt, and that Chinese in large numbers were being smuggled across the border for a consideration. A secret service officer was sent there at once, and plans were laid to secure evidence against the persons under suspicion. Several Chinamen were furnished with money and sent on by their way through the official custom. This was accomplished without difficulty, the price demanded being from \$50 to \$200.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

The course of business was much interrupted during the week. In the beginning most business interests were suspended a day on account of the regular annual celebration of the labor unions, and at the conclusion the country was appalled by the cowardly assault on President McKinley. The quickest response to this new and unexpected development was the President's condition for better was known definitely, the market was sensitive to his illness, and in any event the bull movement for which Wall street has been gathering its forces is not likely to materialize. In case of prosperity it is always an untoward happening which destroys the "boom" element of the time, and the President's condition may reduce the expansion of business which has been a feature of the situation for some time.

In general trade the outlook is bright, and fall business goes on at a rate that bears favorable comparison with last year. The money market is the point of interest, as rates have been getting firmer, and the loanable surplus of banks smaller. The surplus reserve of the associated banks of New York suffered a further reduction of \$5,000,000 last week, and it is now less than \$7,000,000 in excess of government requirements, as against \$20,000,000 at this time a year ago. Bankers look for relief to heavy imports of gold from Europe, but if these fail to come up to the needed amount they will count on aid from the Secretary of the Treasury. Europe does not wish to give up the gold, but the firm money market itself will probably attract the metal here. Rates are lower in European centers than at New York, so that a movement of gold to this country would be natural, apart from the large indebtedness of foreigners to the United States.

Indications are that the steel strike will be settled soon or will wear itself out. With the strike no longer a factor, the prospect that business in iron and steel will be larger than for a number of months before, and the United States Steel Corporation can regain part of the profits it has lost through its labor troubles. Chicago business holds up well, as is shown by a gain of 25 per cent in bank clearings last week over the corresponding week of 1900.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Louis Kiteman, Nelsonville, Ohio, hanged himself.

New York stock writers will organize a protective society.

It is said the South Chicago steel plant will double its present capacity. Big buildings will be added.

Rev. J. W. Moore, Louisville, Ky., scores the Flagler-Kennan wedding and the minister who performed the ceremony.

Edmund Appleton, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, thought to have been killed in the Civil War, has been located in Arkansas.

Unknown man nearly beat ex-Judge Gibson to death, in his office, Pueblo, Colo. It is believed the assailant was an ex-convict.

SCHLEY TRIAL IS ON.

BOARD OF INQUIRY CONVENES IN WASHINGTON.

Work Starts on Notable Case—Accused Officer Challenges Howison as Member of the Court-Martial—Many Witnesses—Great Cost of Trial.

After more than three years of accusation and counter accusation, and the widest range of discussion in and out of the navy over the conduct of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley in the West Indian naval campaign, the board of inquiry convened on Thursday entered upon the ordeal of judicial investigation which will result in his vindication or condemnation. The Schley court of inquiry opened its sessions in Washington at 10 o'clock. The members of the board, Admirals Dewey, Benham and Howison, were in the navy yard early, reaching the navy yard at 12:30 o'clock. All were in civilian clothes and no salute was given them as they entered the court. When the court was called to order every one of the 400 seats reserved for the public was taken. Admiral Schley and counsel arrived at 12:45. After the court opened the members retired at the instance of Judge Advocate Leamy to decide whether the court should sit with open or closed doors. Admiral Dewey announcing that this order would be followed instead of clearing the court room. At 1:30 p. m. Admiral Schley arose and said that very extreme regard he was obliged to challenge Admiral Howison as a member of the court.

Where the Court Meets.

The court met in the new brick building at the navy yard known as the gunners' workshop. The upper hall has been fitted up for a court room, giving floor space of about 60 by 200 feet, this having been partitioned off, so that an ample court room of about 60 by 80 feet has been secured, with other commodious rooms at each end of the building. The court itself has a space within a flange sufficiently large to accommodate members of the court, Admiral Schley and counsel, a stenographer and two or three others whose presence will be necessary. Immediately back of the court room are two large private rooms, one for the court, provided with a drop-proof safe and a telephone, and the other for Admiral Schley and his counsel.

Over 100 witnesses have been summoned already. These will be brought to Washington as they are needed, but for the court of inquiry the major portion will go to the printers and the witnesses. A stenographic report of every word uttered by the court of inquiry will be kept. A large staff of stenographers has been secured and as soon as the testimony has been transcribed it will be rushed to the government printing office and put into type by the same men who set up the Congressional Record when Congress is in session. The experts in the printing office estimate that it will cost about \$700 a night to get the testimony out on time. As it is expected that the court will be in session a least session a day, the cost of the printing will be an important item in the expense account which will be the printing bill.

Cost of Inquiry \$50,000.

The demand of Schley that his record be cleared will cost the government at least \$50,000. While part of this sum will have been expended in the fitting up of the court of inquiry the major portion will go to the printers and the witnesses. A stenographic report of every word uttered by the court of inquiry will be kept. A large staff of stenographers has been secured and as soon as the testimony has been transcribed it will be rushed to the government printing office and put into type by the same men who set up the Congressional Record when Congress is in session. The experts in the printing office estimate that it will cost about \$700 a night to get the testimony out on time. As it is expected that the court will be in session a least session a day, the cost of the printing will be an important item in the expense account which will be the printing bill.

A MURDERED MILLIONAIRE.



SAM STRONG.

Sam Strong, the Cripple Creek millionaire, was recently killed by Grant Crumley, a gambler. He made a million out of the Strong mine, and accusations that he had the shaft house blown up during the big strike seven years ago caused much litigation in Colorado. Strong's marriage brought out the Nellie Lewis suit for breach of promise in which the plaintiff was awarded \$50,000.

Notes of Current Events.

Oil at Velasco, Texas.

Levey & Co., Clothiers, Buffalo, N. Y., assigned.

Lightning killed D. L. Marks, 23, Altona, Pa.

Workmen at Santiago de Cuba found the wreck of a seventeenth century ship.

SOUTHERN PRESS ON McKINLEY.

Not since the foundation of the government has there been a more universally popular chief executive.—San Antonio Express.

Of all men in public life he was one that it would have been thought was least likely to excite the enmity of any man or set of men.—Austin Statesman.

His is not a nature to estrange even his bitterest opponents, much less to make personal enemies, and for that reason everybody who knew him was his friend.—New Orleans Daily States.

In winning and deserving the trust and esteem of the whole people, through his public acts and private intercourse, he has never been excelled, if equaled, by any Presidential predecessor.—Vicksburg Herald.

The stricken President is perhaps the most popular man that ever filled the Presidential office. At every turn he has consulted public opinion, and he has never set up his judgment against it.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

What heart but the heart of a man-man or an insensate beast would be hard enough to even contemplate a deadly attack on one so gentle, so democratic, so "little given to the exercise of power?"—Chattanooga Times.

He has won for himself the esteem, respect, and even the love of the whole people of this country, and in foreign lands he is justly counted as one of the wisest statesmen America has ever produced.—Baltimore American.

There is less of partisan feeling and sectional spirit in him than in any occupant of the White House since the war. No man has ever made a more earnest, honest effort to be President of the whole people.—Nashville American.

His kindly personal character has made him popular even with his political opponents, and as Americans they resent with unspoken indignation and horror the act of the assassin and unite in the prayer that his life may be preserved to his friends and country.—Baltimore Sun.

Never has there been so general a demonstration of sorrow over the illness of any ruler or potentate, and we are pleased that from all the world come messages of sympathy both for the President and his devoted wife, and for their grief-stricken fellow countrymen.—Mobile Register.

With great occasions, great qualities he showed, not with strange exertion, nor for display, but with that ease that indicated the nature of a man expanding with opportunity beyond the limits which the passions of the passing hour had fixed for a partisan leader, a partisan leader no longer, but the captain of a self-governing republic.—Louisville Post.

After the election, and by his evident desire to do what he could for the South, the old Democratic stronghold came to regard him more than an enemy to the government, and the President of the United States. He guided the affairs of the nation with an almost impartial hand, and to-day he is regarded as one of the very best Presidents since the time of Washington.—Natchez Democrat.

He has grown steadily in the Presidential office, and he will go down in history with our greatest executives. That this kindly gentleman and broad-minded statesman should be the victim of a vile attempt at assassination is a sore trial to the patience of the American people; and when the news came, and it was said that the President had a fighting chance for life, we do not doubt that millions of prayers went up for his recovery.—Memphis Commercial.

The American people, without distinction of party, feel outraged at the murderous assault, and they also feel that there is no adequate punishment to fit the crime of the would-be assassin.

The wretch who fired the bullets that found lodgment in the President's body administered a blow to every American who loves his country and its institutions, and if he have one single sympathizer in all this broad land it were at the risk of his life to express his sentiments.—Arkansas Gazette.

If there is one man in all America whom his countrymen would have thought least susceptible to an assault that man is William McKinley. Upright in character, courteous, gentle, lovable in disposition and manner, he could have had no personal enemies. And he carried into public life the same traits that endeared him to those who knew him in his private relations. An executive who regarded his office as representative of the people, by whom his authority was conferred, he ever sought to find and obey their will, and in maintaining his most cherished political convictions it was always with perfect consideration toward his party opponents. There has been in his conduct no more provocation for political than for personal rancor and enmity.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What prouder moment could have happened in the life of any man? The spirit of Lincoln, speaking through McKinley, has pronounced the long delayed words of reconciliation. As the President of the United States Mr. McKinley's name was honored in every home, and his love was shared by every man. In the smoke of foreign conflict and of victory the most prominent object to him was the reconciliation of an estranged people. He placed a face by a grant, and commissioned a Confederate general to the same rank in the regular army. More fortunate than Lincoln, he lived long enough after the conflict to witness the fruits of restored brotherhood; to see Confederate youth with Federal in devotion to the flag, and to see the young sons of the South closest around the staff.—Atlanta Constitution.

WAR HEROES IN CAMP

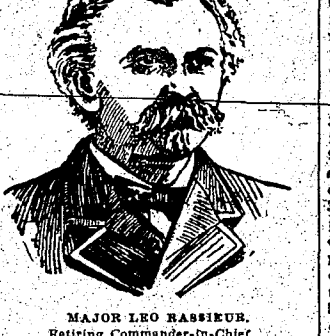
SORROW FOR MCKINLEY TEMPER JOY OF VETERANS.

Thirty-fifth Encampment of G. A. R. Opens in Cleveland—Condemnation of Assassin and Hope for Victim the Keynote of Speeches.

The thirty-fifth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began Monday in Cleveland. Never, perhaps, since the organization has the fast-diminishing army of Civil War veterans gathered around the campfire in circumstances so profoundly solemn and impressive. Former encampments, scarcely without exception, have been happy reunions; this one could not avoid the features of a house of grief, verging perilously near to the horizon of mourning. Gen. Daniel Sickles voiced the sentiments of the thousands of Grand Army veterans assembled when he strode into the national headquarters Monday and, addressing Gen. Lespassier and other dignitaries, said:

"Comrades, let us thank God for the news from Buffalo! The Lord has heard the prayers of the world. Christian, Mohammedan, Chinese and all people have united with us in prayer that McKinley might be spared to us. That prayer is answered!"

In a sense the birth of the Grand Army was marked by the assassination of one



MAJOR LEO RASSIER, Retiring Commander-in-Chief.

President. It came out of times of strife and disorder. It has seen these pass away and its whitening veterans have come to await the last call in the sunlight of peace and union and in the reflection of a well done and a repose well earned. To-day the tragedy of 1865 is recalled. Thursday they held a grand good-will gathering for the purpose of extending the sympathy of the nation and of the Grand Army to the President.

Senator Manderson of Nebraska also sounded the keynote of the encampment at the reunion of the First Ohio volunteer light artillery. "Tempering every breath of happiness at this reunion is the fearful tragedy of last Friday," said Gen. Manderson. "I can find no words which better fit the tragedy of the wretch who has done this thing. It is for us and our sons to stamp out anarchy and socialism as we stamped out secession."

The Cleveland encampment undoubtedly marks the climax in gatherings of the bronzed, aged and battle-scarred veterans of the Civil War. It brought together scores of old soldiers, many of whom will not be on hand for another encampment. Depleted numbers, the advanced age and accumulating infirmities of those who survive, the disappearance of posts by the death of members, will end in the not distant future the history of the Grand Army organization that has had a career that stamps it as unique in itself, without reference to the exceptional nature of the great events from which it took its rise. Held together entirely by community of sentiment and a spirit of mutual helpfulness, its existence has been a perpetual reminder of the struggle of the bonds of union, the intensity of the patriotic spirit which united the men engaged in the war.

Cleveland has not had the national encampment since 1872, and secured it this year through the efforts of the Business Men's Association of that city. The local committee made ample provision for the accommodation and social entertaining of the veterans. Comfortable quarters were provided in seventy-three public school buildings, and 500 local veterans and Sons of Veterans acted as guides. There were camp fires galore, where the "boys" could summon memories of the breaking of the storm of war, enlistment, fearful good byes, reports of killed, wounded and missing, the lone straggler, the final triumph, the journey home, and the greeting. There were also reunions of brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, with addresses by orators of national reputation.

In connection with the encampment were held meetings of other national associations, as follows: Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans, Sons of Veterans, Naval Veterans, and its women's auxiliary, Mexican War Veterans, Army Nurses, and Loyal Home Workers. Interest in the encampment business proceedings centered in the election of a commander-in-chief for the ensuing year. Three prominent candidates were considered. They were Daniel E. Sickles of New York, Eli Torrance of Minnesota and Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania.

With one year the general interest in the National Grand Army of the Republic grows; apparently increasing with the ratio in which the ranks are thinning. This ratio has crept in the last ten years from 1.33 to 2.80 per cent. The organization denuded its ranks by the death of 18,000 members in 1900, and 48,000 in 1901. In 1900 the enrollment was 276,000.

Although Monday was the opening day, the real beginning of the encampment was Tuesday, when there was a great naval parade on Lake Erie, commemorating Commodore Perry's historic victory, which occurred Sept. 10, 1813. The following day occurred the great street parade. The line of march was but two miles in length, the long marches of other encampments having fatigued the veterans too much. It was an inspiring scene. On the opening day it was estimated that there were nearly 100,000 strangers in the city.



WASHINGTON POST.

Prof. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry at the Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from an inspection of the drought-stricken regions of the West, reports that he has much to encourage him in the changed conditions. The farmers are more generally accepting the advice of the department to diversify crops, and are not staking their property on one crop, as in years past. Prof. Galloway says that the beet sugar industry is attaining very respectable proportions. Sugar beets, he declared, are doing much better than most grains, corn for instance, but that it has been demonstrated at one of the experiment stations, which has gone into the beet raising business on rather a large scale, that a profit of about \$15 an acre can be realized. The planting, cultivating and harvesting of an acre of beets, which will bring an average of \$50 on the market, represents an outlay of \$35, which includes the cost of all labor needed. On the southern peninsula of Michigan the raising of sugar beets, Prof. Galloway said, has almost taken the place of corn. Michigan will manufacture enough sugar from her beet crop this year to supply the whole population of the State. "There is danger that the production of sugar beets in the middle West may be excessive and cause a slump in the market," Prof. Galloway found much of the corn suffering from undercultivation, the farmers in many places having evidently despaired of the crop and let the weeds run riot.

During the seven months ending Jan. 31 last the total value of merchandise imported into the Philippines was \$17,999,167, as against \$12,744,705 for the same period a year before. The total of exports for the same period was \$12,037,365, as against \$8,305,530 for a similar period the previous year, being an increase of 42 per cent in the value of imports and of 62 per cent in the value of exports. Gold and silver were imported to the value of \$1,790,223, as against \$1,588,182 for the previous year. The value of the exports was \$2,029,739 in 1901, and \$1,446,201 for the seven months of 1900. The value of imports of merchandise from the several countries during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901 and 1900, was as follows: United States, 1901, \$1,493,488; 1900, \$890,010; an increase of \$603,478, or 68 per cent. European countries, 1901, \$8,978,891; 1900, \$5,270,766; an increase of \$3,708,125, or 70 per cent. Asia, 1901, \$7,327,582; 1900, \$6,096,222; an increase of \$1,231,360, or 20 per cent. Oceania, 1901, \$197,083; 1900, \$507,702; a decrease of \$310,619, or 61 per cent. Other countries, 1901, \$21,169, \$5. The value of exports of merchandise to the several countries during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901, was as follows: United States, 1901, \$1,477,011; 1900, \$2,037,630. European countries, 1901, \$7,983,751; 1900, \$3,201,658; Asia, 1901, \$2,543,410; 1900, \$2,774,404; Oceania, 1901, \$286,805; 1900, \$242,245; other countries, 1901, \$349,782; 1900, \$49,553.

Statistics of farm labor and the wages paid in the several States and territories, have been prepared by the Agricultural Department. A greater number of persons are directly engaged in some form of agriculture than in any other branch of labor. There were 22,735,094 persons, 10 years of age and over, having gainful occupations in the United States in 1890, of whom 8,295,634, or 36.5 per cent, were engaged in agriculture; of these, 3,004,061 were agricultural laborers, the class whose wages are the subject of this report. Agricultural laborers—that is, those who work for hire, are a decreasing element as compared with the entire farm labor of the United States. In 1870 they constituted 45.9 per cent, or nearly one-half of the agricultural workers; in 1880, 43.6 per cent, and in 1890, 35.9 per cent, or little more than one-third. The latest year covered by this report is 1899. Farm wages, month by month, for the year ending without board and with board were higher in 1899 than 1898. In rate of wages, with board, per month by the year from 1898 to 1899, the smallest changes are in Georgia, Texas, and New Mexico, each less than 1 per cent. The highest gain was in Minnesota, 10 per cent, followed by Wisconsin, nearly 10 per cent, Washington and Michigan, each 9 per cent, North Dakota, 8.5; South Dakota, 7.5 per cent; and Wyoming, 7 per cent. In the United States, as a whole, wages per month by the year or season, both with and without board, had their maximum in 1896, and their minimum in 1879.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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SUCCESSOR TO
Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON, PROPRIETOR.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposits. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

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AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Office in Conner Building, 3d floor GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Pastor, A. O. Orval. Alexander, Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, 8 p. m. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Thursday, 8 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bakker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 344, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. F. Hux, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. J. J. COVARTY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. E. ECKHOF, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 138, meets every third Tuesday in each month. R. D. CONNOR, H. P.

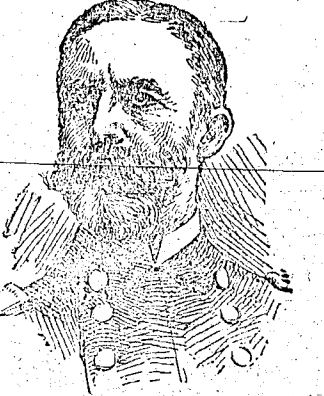
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 138, meets every Tuesday evening. HENRY THURLEY, M. E.

M. E. SIMMONS, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 108, meets every Saturday evening. J.

SAMPSON



VS.

SCHLEY



To understand correctly the origin of the dispute between Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley it is absolutely necessary that the environment of the two men prior to the Spanish-American war and their physical and mental characteristics should be well understood.

The declaration of war with Spain did not come until April 25, but prior to that time the Navy Department assembled two squadrons for active naval duty—one called then the Key West squadron, having for its purpose the blockading of Havana, and the other a flying squadron. The first was commanded by Sampson and the second by Schley. Neither squadron entered upon active duty until after the declaration of war, nor in reality until after May 1, when Dewey's victory far east was known. On May 2 the Key West squadron sailed for Cuba under command of Rear Admiral Sampson. Following this was the naval fighting at Cienfuegos, the bombardment of San Juan de los Rios, and the capture of the Spanish squadron of Admiral Cervera was west of Martinique, the Windward Islands. Later Sampson was advised that it was off Cienfuegos. He was ordered to proceed.

Here arises the first great query of the opponents of Admiral Schley as to the wisdom of his course after the receipt of this dispatch. He was in bad shape for combat, his squadron was not in the best of condition. His opponents say he should have obeyed orders even if he lost every vessel he had. He contends that the safety of his squadron was his first consideration, and that a commander at sea must necessarily know better what he ought to do than a bureau chief on dry land at Washington. However, this may be, he sent this message to Washington:

"Morning engines disabled; sea is heavy; am obliged to have towed; had weather since leaving Key West. The Brooklyn alone has more than sufficient coal to proceed to Key West. Cannot remain at Santiago present state of squadron coal account. Impossible to coal toward Cape Cruz in the summer."

The admiral then continues, after relating how he ascertained that Cervera was not at Cienfuegos, detailing his run to Santiago:

"The run to Santiago was marked by rain and rough weather. On arriving off Santiago the enemy Mermaid was disabled by the breaking of her intermediate pressure valve stem and the cracking of the standing box. This served as a further embarrassment to the squadron and a source of considerable anxiety. With the weather conditions that had prevailed since leaving Cienfuegos, it appeared absolutely necessary to abandon the position of Santiago and seek a place where the vessels could be coaled and the coaling machinery repaired. Off Santiago the St. Paul, Yale and Minneapolis were detached and communicated with. Arrangements were at once made whereby the Yale was to tow the coiler, and as this prospect did not seem favorable for replenishing the meager coal supply of the other vessels the squadron stood to the westward, towing the coiler."

After standing to the westward for about three hours or about twenty-five miles, the conditions became less unfavorable and the squadron stopped.

He cooled after stopping and adds:

"Inasmuch as it was known that in case the Spanish squadron had reached Santiago, Admiral Sampson was able to block any movement of the enemy through the Bahama channel, my intention in standing to the westward was, should it become necessary, to bar any effort of the enemy to reach Havana by a dash through the Yucatan passage."

The department at Washington did not accept the explanation, nor has it ever. Schley was not interfered with in his command, but he was given to understand that his delay at Cienfuegos was

unaccountable; that his leaving Santiago after arriving there was strange, and that his failure to turn back until he was ready to fight was a practical disobedience of orders.

His critics were busy at Washington and elsewhere while he remained off Santiago. They found fresh material for attack when on May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans, he engaged the Colon in the entrance to the harbor and was shown batteries. The engagement lasted about an hour, with the loss of eight men on the Reina Mercedes and no damage to the American vessels. Schley asserted that this was but a reconnaissance, but Washington asked why the Colon was not destroyed. Admiral Schley was very much in disfavor at Washington all during the month of June and throughout the blockading of Cervera at Santiago. Admiral Sampson was in charge of the blockade, and devised all the plans for it, and gave the orders indicating how the vessels should not in the event of Cervera's coming out. It was perhaps the irony of fate or something equally unexplained that on the morning of July 3, 1898, Admiral Schley should have been the ranking officer of the fleet at the moment when the first Spanish vessel poked her nose out of Santiago harbor and started on the dash for freedom. When the Spanish fleet came out the flagship New York, having Admiral Sampson on board, was four miles east of her blockading station, and seven miles from the harbor entrance. The New York was steaming rapidly for Siboney, where Admiral Sampson was to have a conference with Gen. Shafter.

It is no longer considered good form to display of gold in the teeth. The fact—gold was in the teeth. "The custom had grown to such an extent," said a Walnut street dentist recently, according to the Philadelphia Record, "that young men and women actually had small holes drilled in their teeth that were perfectly sound in order that gold fillings might be inserted. Even sets of false teeth for older people were thus decorated. Gold caps were in great demand and were often put on when there was no occasion, simply because people thought they looked better. I remember seeing a young girl who came over with a front tooth. Her smile was literally dazzling. All that is changed now, though. The tendency seems to be to preserve as much as possible the natural whiteness of the teeth and sometimes enamel is placed over a gold filling."

Mixing Their Metaphors. Few things are more joyous to an audience than the mixed metaphors of an orator. The Irish race is famous for its contributions to metaphor in this particular. The Academy gives three illustrations:

"You are," said a late Lord Mayor of Dublin, "standing on the edge of a precipice that will be a weight on your necks all the rest of your days."

"The young men of England," remarked an English clergyman, "are the backbone of the British Empire. What we must do is to train that backbone and bring it to the front."

And this is from a member of Parliament: "Even if you carried these peddling little reforms, it would be only like a flea-bite in the ocean."

What Average Man Eats. Every man, woman and child in the United States last year consumed 47½ bushels of wheat and wheat flour and 6½ pounds of coffee and a pound of tea. The per capita consumption of liquors was: Distilled spirits, 1.27 gallons; malt liquors, 16.01 gallons; and wines, 40 gallons.

Art is long—judging by the length of time the average woman lingers in front of her mirror.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Boy Jumps Into San Bin and Dies of Suffocation—Drowned While Shooting "Son" Rapids—Boy Tramps Mangled by Cars—Child Burns to Death.

Will Nadeau, the 12-year-old son of Col. Nadeau of South Lake Linden, was suffocated in a sand bin at the Lake Erie Asphalt Block Company at Tamarack Mills, Torch Lake. The schooner Aztec was being loaded with stump sand at the loading plant of the Lake Erie company, consisting of a large bin into endless belt and then sent into the vessel's hold. It has been claimed that the boy was playing around the plant and climbed up to the top of the sand bin and leaped down into the sinking sand, during any of his companions to follow him. In a moment he began to be drawn into the vortex and called for help. Two of his companions, one on an iron bar and tried to pull him out, but he continued to sink, and in a few minutes was buried.

Fatal Accident to Tourist. A fatal accident occurred at Saint Ste. Marie to a party of tourists who were shooting the rapids in a canoe. When the boat reached the foot of the rapids it struck a boulder, tearing a hole through the thin bottom and throwing the whole party into the river. The dead are: William Boucher, an Indian guide, and Matthew Pomeroy, aged 22, of Oberlin, Ohio. The canoe was overturned and the rescue was quickly as possible, and succeeded in rescuing Joseph Myers and his son Matt. Miss Brens of Elyria, Ohio, and Antares Piquet, one of the Indian guides. This is said to be the first accident that has ever happened to the venturesome people who have taken the trip down the rapids. It has exposed a popular pastime with visitors to that city.

Accident to Two Tramps. A few days ago Thomas Delaney, 15 years old, and William Horn, 16, were arrested as vagrants at Jackson. They said their parents lived at Jackson, and gave strange accounts of their lives. They were proved to be false, however, and after holding the youthful tramps for a day or two, they were discharged. Later, about 10 o'clock, the boys endeavored to steal a ride out of the city on a freight train and in some manner both fell under the cars. Delaney had left off one of his shoes and was barefooted, and the other sustained injuries about the head. Delaney now says his parents reside at Turck Creek, Pa., and Horn's at Johnston, Pa.

Little Boy Burned to Death. Walter, the 3-year-old son of Herman Langhans, living near Montpelier, was burned to death. The child was in a back field with his father, when he strayed away and began playing about a burning log heap. In some way the little one stumbled into the fire and then ran twenty yards with his clothing ablaze. Reaching a rail fence, the boy climbed upon it and was literally cooked when found by his father.

Arraigned for Murder. At Charlotte Howard Burchfield, who threw a pop bottle on Elias' dog at this corner, a striking scene was witnessed at Eaton Rapids on the head and causing his death, has been arraigned. He was discharged on the warrant charging him with assault with intent to do great bodily harm less than the crime of murder and re-arrested for murder. The prisoner demanded an examination, which was set for Sept. 20.

Forty Men Poisoned. A crew of forty men working on a new sawmill near Pawnee was poisoned in a peculiar manner, and two of them are now in the hospital. The men were engaged with the husks on. The corn had been grown in a place where there was a great deal of poisoned ivy. After eating the corn all the men were taken to the hospital and work on the mill was suspended.

Within our borders. Gustave Hana of Chicago was killed by a Grand Trunk train near Goodells. DuRand will entertain the veterans of the Twenty-third Michigan Infantry on Sept. 20.

The progressive spirit prevails in Galesburg. An electric railroad and electric lights having been acquired. The next improvements are to be new and improved fire fighting apparatus and a new village hall.

David Nash of Richmond township was treated to a coat of tar and feathers by farmers. They accused him of frequently beating his wife.

Partridge are said to be unusually numerous in the upper peninsula woods this season, due principally to the fact that forest fires have been few in number.

The school census of Quincy shows a population of 250 children of legal age in public schools, as against 348 last year. The decrease is caused by the closing of the cement plant recently established at that place.

The question of whether that electric railroad is to be built in the Grand Traverse district is up to the three Leelanau County townships through which the proposed line would run. If they will raise \$25,000 the road will be built.

Prof. Fred Brosamte of Ypsilanti has been engaged to be married to one of the daughters of the coming year: R. W. Taylor, who had charge of the schools the past two years, is one of the teachers selected to go to the Philippines.

There is only one man in Onaway who would publicly record his unprogressiveness by voting against the proposition to install a local water works system. The vote on the bonding proposition at the special election last week was 172 to 1.

Fire was discovered in the West Branch box factory. The factory was consumed, with all its machinery, also a large amount of lumber piles near the mill. Loss \$3,000, no insurance.

George R. Matthews, whose children were excluded from the Kalamazoo city schools by the Board of Education because he would not allow them to be vaccinated, filed a claim of \$500 damages with the board, which was rejected. Matthews carried his side of the compulsory vaccination case to the Supreme Court, which decided in his favor, hence his claim for damages.

Greenland will soon have a new opera house.

The Foster Lumber Company's mill at Munising burned. Loss \$50,000.

The annual market fair at Brighton will be held on Oct. 14, 17 and 18.

Strikers at the Isle Royale copper mine at Calumet have been granted their demands.

Brighton claims to be second in no village of its size in the State in regard to cement walks.

M. Lawrence and A. Mazze, section hands, were killed on the Algoma Central Railroad near Wild.

Ironwood citizens have formed an improvement association with the object of beautifying the city.

Farmers around Mackinac are experimenting quite extensively this season in the growing of tobacco.

The bean harvest has commenced in Ionia County, and the prospects are for a one-third smaller yield than last year.

Edward, a 9-year-old son of C. O. Bingham of Nottawa Prairie, died as the result of being crushed by a runaway team.

A horse killed the 9-year-old son of Lewis Gilson, a farmer near Metamora, and the boy's skull was fractured. He died.

The contract for putting in the water works system recently voted for by the people of Onaway has been let. Work will begin at once.

The present grounds of the Ontonagon County Agricultural Association will be sold and a new tract of land purchased to be used as fair grounds.

A month-old child of Peter Moore, a farmer near Brown City, was strung on the face by a wasp and died shortly afterward from blood poisoning.

Allegan citizens have voted to issue bonds for \$15,000 to improve the city's water works. Only seventy-eight votes were cast against the proposition.

George Hammer, a young boy 14 years of age, is in the Allegan County jail on the charge of robbing the postoffice at Dallas of \$20. The boy says he is innocent.

Levis Bagbee, son of Lafayette Bagbee, Collins, was found hanging by a rope in his father's barn. He was dead when discovered. He was 16 years of age. No cause is assigned for the act.

It took Robert McGovern of Flint only nine days to make up his mind that marriage was a failure—for him at least. He was married Aug. 21 and on Aug. 30 he started suit for divorce.

So indifferent have the farmers in Branch and Calhoun counties become to the law requiring Canada thistles and other noxious weeds to be cut in proper season that the pests have increased immensely.

Congressman Fordney has been declared the hero of the logging camps of southwestern Washington in consequence of bravery displayed in tracking and shooting one of the largest mountain lions ever killed in the timber belt.

Berrien County sportsmen claim that Chicago folks have no respect for the game laws, and come over into that section of Michigan and shoot quail during the closed season. Consequently they have decided to take matters into their own hands, and have offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of violators of the laws.

The Robert-Richard block, corner of State and State streets, St. Joseph, including the historical Hotel Brandon, Tuxin City restaurant and Cole's drug store, burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, which is partly insured. The Brandon Hotel is the last landmark of St. Joseph and is said to have been the oldest hotel in the State of Michigan. It was built in 1824.

This year, for the first time since the war, the annual reunion of the Forty-second Illinois Infantry will be held outside of Chicago. In the regiment were four Michigan companies, two of them from Calhoun and Eaton counties, and the survivors of the latter have induced the regimental organization to come to Michigan for the reunion this year. It will be held at Battle Creek on Oct. 2 and 3.

Three convicts were released from Jackson prison as a result of the findings of the board of pardons and the action of the Governor. They were Geo. L. Green, sentenced from St. Joseph County in 1892 for twenty years for criminal assault, sentence commuted; B. D. Nelson, from Grand County in 1900, for manslaughter, pardoned; and Thomas Robinson, sentenced for twenty-five years in 1889, paroled.

While endeavoring to couple a traction engine to his separator, Austin Pratt of Galesburg was terribly scalded. When Mr. Pratt backed up the engine, the man whose duty it was to make the coupling failed to do so, and the engine continued backing, catching Pratt between the feed board of the separator and the boilerhead with such force as to break off the steam valve and let the full volume of steam against his chest and side.

Edward Lupton, a prosperous farmer at Germantask, is accused of having fired to his land which, together with their contents and also the farmer's residence, were destroyed. The loss is about \$3,000. The prosecuting attorney and the sheriff, who were summoned to Germantask, say that Lupton is insane. He was found in a field on his farm, armed with a Winchester, but was taken into custody and brought to Manistee.

Six buildings in the business part of Kalamazoo are threatened with foreclosure by the First National Bank of Chicago. The buildings are: Odd Fellows' Hall and town hall, \$2,000; partially insured; J. Anspach, dry goods, \$3,500; fully insured; Ensign bazaar, \$700; G. Parker, general store, \$5,000; D. E. Wynkoop block, \$2,000; insurance \$1,500; J. H. Morgan, hardware, \$2,500; insured; Wm. Wright, meat and groceries; George Bell, residence, First's drug store. The total losses exceed \$12,000; insurance, \$9,000.

The contract has been let for the erection of a new village hall for Lake Linden. The building will cost nearly \$20,000.

Farmers near Cumber are reaping good benefits from cucumbers. The pickling plant in that village receives about 900 bushels of cucumbers each day.

Surface indications point to the existence of petroleum, natural gas, or coal on the Bay de Noc peninsula, in Delta County, and some 12,000 acres of land are under option for exploration. It is said that the Standard Oil Company is behind the move.

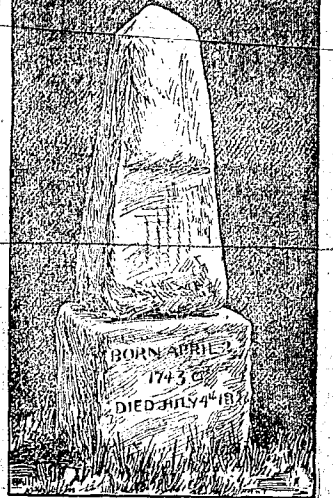
For the sixth time burglars have violated Plymouth within the past six months. The general store of Jolliffe Brothers was entered and the store ransacked from top to bottom. Local parties are suspected, as the entrance was gained through the front door and by a duplicate key.

The combination depot and elevator, with contents, at Nottawa, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, was destroyed by fire. Six hundred bushels of corn, besides \$800 worth of merchandise belonging to a Duller Celler, were burned. Loss about \$3,000. A spark from a freight engine is supposed to have been the cause.

JEFFERSON MONUMENT DESIGNED BY HIMSELF.

In all the vast territory included in the Louisiana purchase, which he was chiefly responsible for, is only one monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson. It is a rough stone which now stands on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia and will be taken to St. Louis, where it is expected to be one of the chief attractions at the coming exposition.

The chief interest which attaches to the rough monument lies in the fact



MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON.

that it was originally erected at Monticello after the designs of Jefferson himself, who, at his death, left directions that a simple granite shaft should be erected over his grave bearing his name, the dates of his birth and death, and an inscription to the effect that he was the "Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the Father of the University of Virginia."

Jefferson died a bankrupt and his grave was neglected until 1852, when Congress made an appropriation for the erection of a suitable monument over his remains. Then the original stone was taken up and presented to the University of Missouri by its executors.

Farms in Arizona. According to a bulletin issued by the census bureau recently there are 5,500 farms in Arizona, with a total acreage of 1,935,327 acres, of which 254,521 are improved, says the Washington Star.

Of these farms 1,700 are owned by Indians. In 1890 there were only 104,328 acres of improved land in the territory. In 1890 the average size of farms was 910 acres, and in 1900 468 acres. The total value of the farm land, with improvements, implements and live stock is placed at \$29,906,877. The increase in farm value for the decade amounted to 162 per cent. Of the total number there are seventy-one farms of more than 1,000 acres and 814 of less than three acres. About half of the latter class belong to Indians. Of the total investment in farms over half, or \$15,458,717, was in live stock. The number of cattle is placed at 607,454, and of sheep at 608,458.

The report shows that of the total area of the territory a little more than one-third of 1 per cent is improved. During the last decade 545 miles of irrigation ditches were constructed at a cost of \$1,568,460. The prediction is made that ultimately a much larger area will be brought under cultivation by these ditches than now. The principal crop is alfalfa, of which 62,555 acres were grown in 1890. There also were several thousand acres in fruits and nuts.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Aman isn't a man who won't admit that the reason his wife loses most of her friends is because he doesn't like them.

If any other woman talked about the man a girl is engaged to the way she does she would never forgive her when he gets up in the dark.

It's a mighty rare woman who can't manage to put a chair in the bedroom where her husband is sure to knock into it when he gets up in the dark.

When a girl refuses a man she generally goes to the window when he leaves expecting to see him fall up against the nearest tree and sob.

It is hard to say which is the bigger fool—the man who always gets fooled by a woman or the woman who always fools herself into believing that she fools the man.

All a man has to do to make a girl think she is having a desperate flirtation with him is to ask her what he ought to do to show women his ideals are different from other men's.

Admission. "What do you think of the new cook I sent you?" asks the caller.

"Well," said the young housekeeper, "she has made us admire you very much."

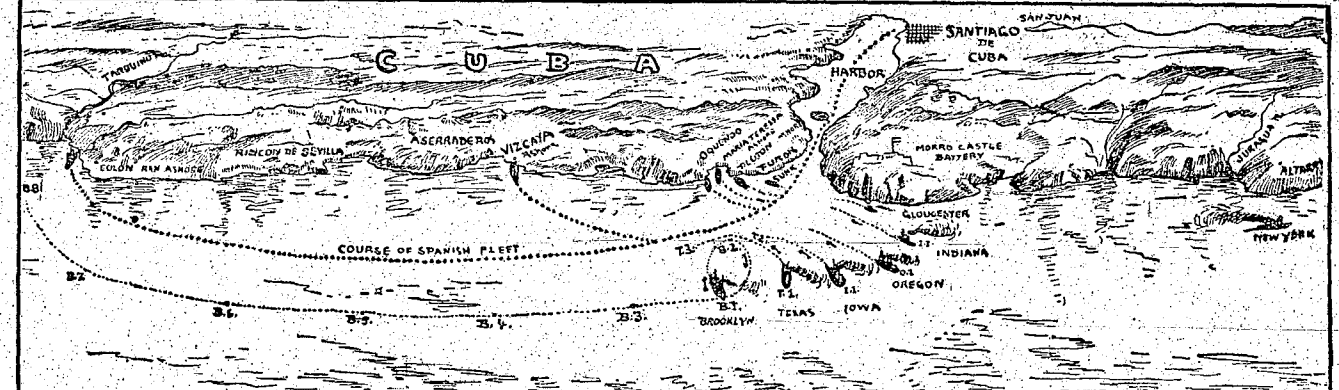
"Why, I didn't train her. I found I had no use for her after four days."

"Yes; but you sent her from your house to ours. We have been trying for two weeks to send her from our house to some other place, but she just laughs at us!"—Washington Star.

Census of Italian Cities. The total population of Italy is 32,449,751. That of Rome is 463,000; Naples, 563,721; Milan, 491,160; Turin, 335,639; Palermo, 310,552; Genoa, 284,890; Florence, 204,920.

Many Americans in Europe. American travel to Europe is stated in London to have been greater in volume this year than even during the Paris (1900) exposition.

Rate of Suicide. For every 110 civilians 390 soldiers commit suicide.



MAP SHOWING POSITION AND MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS AT THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

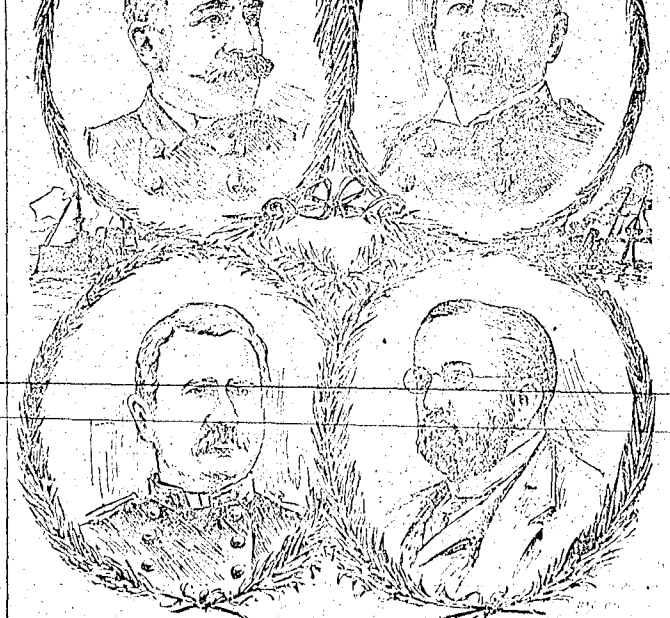
flying squadron, under Schley, was the first to be ordered out. Composed of the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts and Scorpion, it was directed to proceed to Cienfuegos, a Cuban port near Havana, and to blockade the same. The Spanish squadron was supposed to be headed for that port, and Schley was clearly intended to intercept it. So confident was Washington that he would find Cervera at Cienfuegos that the Iowa, Cassin and the coldie Albatross were sent to join him there after he had set his battleships on their course. But after he had left Key West the Navy Department was informed that Cervera was at Santiago, and advised Sampson to "so instruct Schley. The Massachusetts, Cassin and Albatross were ordered to proceed to Santiago, and upon arrival there to establish communications with some of the inhabitants and ascertain definitely whether the ships were in port or not. Schley received these dispatches on May 23.

According to the official records at Washington on May 22 Sampson received advice from Key West that Cervera was at Santiago on May 21. Sampson, therefore, on May 23, left off his Havana blockade, and sailed for St. Nicholas channel, intending to occupy that in such a manner as to prevent the approach of the Spanish squadron in that direction. There he received information on May 24 that Cervera was still at Santiago. On May 26 he heard from Schley to the effect that the latter was not satisfied that Cervera was not in Cienfuegos harbor, and that he would therefore remain off that port. The Wasp was sent on May 27 to Schley and from Sampson advising him that daily confidential reports stated that Cervera had been in Santiago from May 19 to May 25. He was ordered to proceed to that port at once. Before Schley could reply to these orders two dispatches from him to Sampson, dated May 25, were received by the latter. Schley stated in these that cooling off Cienfuegos, owing to high seas, was uncertain; that he was satisfied Cervera was not there, and that he would at once go eastward, but that on account of short coal supply in his ships he could not blockade the Spanish squadron if it was in Santiago, but would proceed to the vicinity of the Mole St. Nicholas, on the western coast of Hayti, from which point he would communicate. Sampson, on learning this, put in to Key West for coal himself, but before doing so he sent a dispatch to Schley to "remain on the blockade at Santiago at all hazards, assuming that the Spanish vessels are at that port." Sampson arrived at Key West on May 28, and then called Schley to ascertain definitely if Cervera was at Santiago. In the meantime Schley left Cienfuegos on the evening of May 24, and on May 25, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans, where the squadron stopped for repairs to the Merrimack. That night he signaled the squadron: "Destination Key West, via south side of Cuba and Yucatan channel, as soon as coiler is ready. Speed nine knots." The squadron was under way by 9 o'clock and steamed two hours, when it was controlled to stop and make repairs on the Yale. The next morning Schley was not by a dispatch boat and given this dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy: "All department information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain the facts, and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action. Cubans fa-

ult owing to fourwesterly winds. Much to be regretted cannot obey orders of department. Have striven earnestly, forced to proceed for coal to Key West by way of San Juan de los Rios, but this was a thing respecting enemy positive. Very difficult to tow coiler, to get cable to head. Schley steamed westward that day toward Key West until a calm sea being reached he signaled the flying squadron to stop, and the Texas and Massachusetts were coaled from the Merrimack. At that time Schley was forty miles southward and westward from Santiago. He remained there until the afternoon of May 28, when he gave the signal to return to Santiago. On the morning of May 29 he sighted the Cristobal Colon in the mouth of Santiago harbor and cabled Washington that Cervera was "battled up." On May 31 he exchanged fire with the ships inside the harbor. June 1 he was joined by Admiral Sampson, and the blockade of the port commenced, and did not end until the destruction of the Spanish fleet on July 3.

The charge that Admiral Schley disobeyed orders after leaving Cienfuegos, in not going direct to Santiago, has been hotly pressed by his opponents. This official report as to his actions at that time states:

On May 23 the Hawk arrived with dispatches from Admiral Sampson, directing me to move eastward with the squadron to Santiago, but stipulating that the enemy's vessels were not in Cienfuegos. Not being satisfied at this time that they were not there, and my opinion being further strengthened in my opinion by the fact that I was informed by the captain of the British steamer Albatross, that when he left Kingston a cablegram had been received on the Thursday preceding my arrival off Cienfuegos, stating that the Spanish squadron had sailed from Santiago.



ADMIRAL DEWEY. REAR-ADMIRAL SCHLEY. MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Avalanche.

C. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, SEP. 19, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

One of the first duties of congress will be to enact legislation calculated to curtail the operations of the anarchists in this country. The people will demand something drastic on this subject. Drive the snakes out of the country.

India put a shovelful of sliver on the grave of Mr. Bryan's hope, with remark that since it adopted the gold standard it has been better off than ever before in its life. And there are heavy dews on the Nebraska prairies these mornings.—Brooklyn Eagle.

There is no danger of any considerable number of the nations of the Old World indulging in a trade war against this country. The nations of Europe are about in the condition that a gentleman described the politicians of Peoria, they cannot agree long enough to get drunk together.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

The 52nd annual State Fair will be held at Pontiac Sept. 23-27. The buildings are new and ample, having been erected purposely to accommodate the State Fair. Railroad trains and electric cars run to the gates. One of the special days is Friday, the 27th, which has been designated Maccabee day, prizes being offered for K.O.T.M. and L.O.T.M. team drill.

The new paper that predicted that "Tip" Apin could not be nominated in the tenth district is now engaged in fearing that he will fall of election unless the national committee comes to his aid. It is likely that the national committee will refuse to sit up nights with Mr. Apin on his journey from a hostile quarter. The tenth district is good for a 3-4 majority and Apin is good for the full Republican vote. The national committee knows this and would turn a deaf ear to any appeal therefrom. It is not in the least likely that any appeal will be made; in fact, the Republican nominee is more likely to increase the usual majority than to decrease it. Besides the national committee has no duty to perform in the Tenth district of Michigan, even if the contest were close. The people there are competent to decide the contest on the issues of the day one of which is to hold the prosperity now enjoyed.—Det. Journal.

The president is commander-in-chief of the army. A foreign enemy plotting against him as such would be crushed without delay incident to civil procedure. Why should not any enemy of our government, plotting against the commander-in-chief of our armies or attempting to exterminate him, be punished immediately by a court provided for such emergencies or by a court-martial, constituted of our highest military officers? This would be an extraordinary measure to meet an extraordinary crime. In cases of assassination, or attempted assassination, there is no question as to the guilt of the assassin. The guilt is admitted and the crime basted. There is no work for the ordinary court of justice. The main question is the one of punishment, and the most important consideration is promptness in executing sentence. Therefore, congress should enact a law under which the secretary of war, the general of the army and the admiral of the navy might order that any man making a murderous assault on the president should be immediately shot. This would vindicate the majesty of government, "for the people and by the people," and protect civil society against those who attack it from a position beyond its pale.—Inter Ocean.

There is a call in many parts of the country for an extra session of congress to pass, at once, a law banishing all anarchists from the United States. There is, of course, always a feeling that extra session of congress should be avoided unless there is grave reason for the assembling; and in many minds there is believed to be such a crisis now. There is no question but that the feeling throughout the country is for the most vigorous action possible in ridding the American soil so far as Uncle Sam has authority, of the blessing serpent which strikes its fangs into the very vitals of law and order as well as of government itself, and it is just possible that the more drastic the effort made to scotch the reptile, the more impressive the lesson will be. As some have said it is always right to strike while the iron is hot, and there isn't a particle of doubt that the iron is hot in Uncle Sam's domain at this moment. What ever it may be decided to do, certainly congress, when it does assemble

should waste no time in useless debate upon such a subject. In some of its phases it has for years been discussed in connection with our loose immigration laws; but now is the time to eliminate the differences of opinion that always exist, and always will exist, on this latter point, from the consideration of anarchy, and strangle the monster before he has time to rear his hideous head once more.—Saginaw News.

Cuts And Bruises Quickly Healed.
Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by L. Fournier.

Meanest Kind of Swindling.

The Troy Times strongly approves of the action of Secretary Gage in ordering a stricter enforcement of the law regarding the inspection of personal baggage of passengers arriving by ocean steamers at New York. He thinks that the wisdom of the order has been vindicated by the collection this year of more than three times the amount of duties collected last year. Rightly the "Times" regards the smuggling done by returning tourists as "the meanest kind of swindling."

The people who practiced it were as a rule abundantly able to pay the moderate duties called for by the law, and which more honest persons paid for without evasion or deception. The abuse was one of long standing, and Secretary Gage deserves great credit for effecting an important reform.

When the multimillionaires come back with fifteen or twenty trunks apiece filled with European flattery they should pay duties precisely the same as though the trunks were dry goods boxes and their contents brought over to compete with American made goods in the American market. Nothing could be fairer than that. Anything less is unfair, mean and dishonest.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Holloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by L. Fournier.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas the Sovereign Grand Master of the universe, has seen fit in his all wise providence to remove from us, by death, our worthy and much loved brother, Swan Peterson, and whereas we realize that we have lost a brother, who not only professed the principles of our order, but practiced them a thousand ways.

He was true and loyal to brother, home and friend; was noted for his kind-hearted generosity. His hand was always ready to lift the burden from the unfortunate brother. No person seeking him in need of a favor was ever turned empty away.

His sunny disposition and genial sociability made him a pleasant companion. He was a constant attendant at our meetings and took great pleasure in his membership.

He was never known to say an unkind thing of brother or neighbor. And whereas we thus realizing our severe loss, be it therefore resolved: That this Lodge extend to the bereaved family its most sincere and tender sympathies, assuring them that we are their fellow mourners and that he for whom we mourn will not only be missed in the home and in the Lodge room but throughout the entire community.

Be it further resolved: That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread at length upon the records of this Lodge. That a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy of the same be published in the Lewiston Journal of this place and also in the Grayling Avalanche.

W. BERRICHOW,
H. LUNDEN,
CHAS. B. DRAKE.

When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Samples free at Fournier's drug store.

Under the present dog law, owners will get a receipt and a tag bearing the consecutive number of receipt, when they pay their township tax this fall. The collector will report to the sheriff all who have not paid the dog tax and the latter will notify his deputies in the various townships to collect the tax or kill the dog.

Fall Clearing Sale!

In order to make room for our Fall and Winter Goods, we are compelled to reduce our entire stock. This is no fake, but a genuine Clearing Sale. See our prices and be convinced.

Clothing.	Dry Goods.
\$5.50 Men's all wool Cashmere Suits, for \$4.25.	5, 6 and 7c Prints, for 4c per yard.
\$8.00 Men's Suits, for \$6.00.	10 and 12c Percales, for 8c.
\$10.00 Men's Suits, for \$8.00.	7 and 8c Percales, for 5c.
\$12.50 Men's Suits, for \$10.00.	7 and 8c Gingham, for 5c.
\$1.25 Boys' Suits, for 95c.	6, 7 and 8c Unbleached Cotton, 5c.
\$1.75 Boys' Suits, for \$1.00.	Fruit of Loom and Leasdale Cotton, for 7c per yard.
\$3.00 Boys' Suits, for \$2.25.	All our Cambrie Linings for 3c.
\$4.00 Boys' Suits, for \$3.00.	15c Sells for 10c.
\$4.50 Boys' Suits, for \$3.50.	Fancy Skirt and Waist Linings for 12c per yard.
25, 35, 40 and 50c Boys Knee Pants for 18c per pair.	25c Cashmeres, for 18c per yard.
75c Boys Knee Pants, for 50c.	50c Cashmeres, for 35c per yard.
\$1.25 Boys' Knee Pants for 90c.	25c Plaids, for 12c per yard.
Men's all wool \$2.00 Pants, for \$1.50.	25c Brilliantines, for 15c per yard.
Men's all wool \$2.50 Pants, for \$2.00.	

All our fancy light weight Dress Goods at 1-2 off. We have the largest and best assortment of hats in town, prices ranging from 50c to \$3.00.

We are agents for the Oshkosh Clothing Manufacturing Co's Union-made R. R. Garments.

We have no more space to quote prices, but everything will go in proportion. This sale is for two weeks only, and strictly cash.

H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices, (Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy A Great Favorite

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by L. Fournier.

A man who stops his paper because there is something in it that he doesn't like, should be consistent and get up from the hotel table if he finds something on the bill of fare that does not suit his taste. He would be just as consistent in one act as in the other. A good newspaper is a bit of mental food for as many states as possible, and the reader ought to know that the article that does not suit him is just what nearly every other reader of the paper wants. The man who insists on having his paper to his individual taste, should buy the material, edit and print one for himself, and ask no one to read it.

NOTICE.

To Robert W. Dunn, whose postoffice address is unknown, the owner of the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof of record.

TAKE NOTICE that a sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto; and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice; to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration of completion of sale, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

W. J. S. W. J. of section 18, town 25 N., Range 1 W., Amount paid, \$55.58 for the years 1893, 1894 and 1897.

Yours Respectfully,
IRAH RICHARDSON,
Roscommon, Mich.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Castein, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob Castein, husband of said deceased, praying that himself, or some other suitable person, be appointed administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 18th day of September A. D. 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next kin of said Elizabeth Castein and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
Judge of Probate.

ADVERTISERS

at other places with to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State.

LANSING, July 26th, 1901.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that the Governor has ordered a special election to be held in the Tenth Congressional District of this state, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of October, nineteen hundred and one, for the purpose of electing a Representative to the Congress of the United States from said district, for the unexpired portion of the term of office, ending the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and three, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rosseau O. Crump.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official signature and the Great Seal of the State, this twentieth day of July, nineteen hundred and one.

CHARLES S. PRICE,
Dep. Sec'y of State.

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co. Michigan.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford:

You are hereby notified that at the Special election to be held on the fifteenth day of October 1901, the following officer is to be elected, viz: A Representative to the Congress of the United States, from the Tenth Congressional District, for the unexpired portion of the term of office ending the fourth day of March, 1903, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rosseau O. Crump.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, on the day and date below written.

Dated Grayling, Mich., July 24th, 1901.

GEO. F. OWEN,
Sheriff of Crawford County.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS.

Detroit Sept. 17, 1901.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.75@4.85; heavy butchers' cattle, \$4.20@4.40; common, \$3.75@3.75; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.25.

Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@30.00; calves, active at \$5.00@6.75.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$1.75@2.50; mixed \$3.50@4.50; culls \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.45@6.50; Yorkers \$6.40@6.45; pigs \$6.40@6.45; rough \$5.25@5.57; stags, \$4.00; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures coughs, colds and all lung troubles of the severest nature, removing as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which is rapidly increasing sales every season annually. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75c. Get Green's Price Almanac. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

GO TO

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

—AND—

Shoes,

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

—AND—

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

DEALERS IN

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

THE

New Store!

It is stocked with the best and up-to-date goods ever brought to this town, and

The Prices are right!

We extend a cordial invitation to the people of Grayling and vicinity to visit our new store and examine goods and prices. One price to all.

Respectfully

KRAMER BRO'S.

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT

DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

Aug. 21st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of Aug. 4th, 1892, R. H. Richardson, of Roscommon, county of Roscommon, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 402, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of section 6, in township No. 30, N. R. 1 W., and all the Public Land States by act of Aug. 4th, 1892, R. H. Richardson, of Roscommon, county of Roscommon, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 402, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of section 6, in township No. 30, N. R. 1 W., and all the Public Land States by act of Aug. 4th, 1892, R. H. 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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEP. 19, 1901.
LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

Geo. L. Alexander was called to Detroit, Monday, on business.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

H. Joseph is in New York after goods. Watch for his return.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

Ernest Cowell has taken the Devils place in the AVALANCHE office.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Jos. Patterson had two cases in the Circuit Court, at Roscommon, last week.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

W. Havens will pay the highest cash price for all the cedar and oak ties that will be brought to him.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Hon. H. H. Woodruff, of Roscommon, was up the first day of Court to see that it was fairly started.

A few choice Broilers now in readiness, at 14c, live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

Probably more deaths from typhoid fever during the two months mentioned than during all the remainder of the year.

John Rasmussen has the foundation in for a new hotel at Frederic. He is satisfied with the outlook in that town for business.

For Sale.—An undivided one-half interest in the store on Main street known as the Rose and Woodworth building. Mrs. Arthur Evans.

John Cusack, of Linwood, lost his left thumb and index finger at Gimnebaugh's mill, last Friday. Dr. Insley did the artistic work.

Miss Edith McIntyre has been engaged by the School Board as an assistant in two grades which are overcrowded.

Mrs. William Marsh is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Woodburr and her girlhood friends here. She has her two youngest children with her.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.

A roller process flour mill is to be built at Luzerne. Why does not some of our capitalists relieve our needs in this direction by building one here?

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Slusser was buried last Sunday after a brief illness. Rev. Mr. Bekker officiated at the funeral service.

Jasper West an old resident of the county, has sold his property here, and left for Colorado, where he hopes to regain his health. We hope his expectations will be realized.

After waiting over three years we are glad to know that Pension Commissioner Evans has at last sent Mrs. Whipple the arrears of pension due at the time of her husband's death.

An election of officers of the L. A. S. of the M. E. Church, will be held in the church parlors Friday, Sept. 20th., at 2:30 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

Mrs. Woodworth returned from the East, last Friday, having completed the purchase of her first Fall stock, and now the ladies of the place can hardly wait for its arrival and the opening day.

September and October are the months during which typhoid fever reaches the point of greatest prevalence and the state board of health is now sending circulars to health officers regarding the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

An exchange truly remarks that the home grown, hand spanked, bare footed, hard acted country boy makes a much better fight in the battle of life than the pampered, high collared, creased trousersed youth of our cities, whose clothes have always been dusted with a whisk broom instead of a shingle.

Hon. W. Totten and J. L. Boyd, of Kalkaska, were in attendance here at Circuit Court this week, conducting the case of Loser Bros., vs. Jorgenson et al.

Rev. O. A. Alexander will be located at Metamora for the coming year. Mrs. Alexander came up and shipped the goods last Monday, and bid good bye to such friends as her time enabled her to meet. They will be remembered by many friends they have made during his ministry in Grayling.

Our ex-Devil, E. H. Trumley rather surprised his friends here, not from what he has done, but by the time and manner of doing it. He left here Monday night and at four o'clock Tuesday was married at the home of Miss Tracey in Charlotte. The happy pair will reside in that city, with the best wishes of their many friends here.

Hon. P. T. O'Grave, of Hastings will address the citizens of Grayling, Wednesday, Sept. 25th, at the Opera House, at 8.00 p. m. upon political issues, and why we should elect a Republican congressman to succeed the Hon. R. O. Crump. Mr. O'Grave is one of the best speakers in Michigan. Come and hear him.

The easiest and simplest way we can suggest for our readers to get a good idea of the styles that will be popular this winter is to buy a copy of the October Delineator, just on sale at every newsstand. The Delineator of October foreshadows by means of its New York, Paris and London connections, those tendencies of fashion that will certainly prevail.

Fred Narrin was celebrating his birthday, Monday, and receiving the congratulations of his friends. Business was good in the store and he felt well satisfied with the past and with future prospects. His wife's mother was a welcome guest at his home, but the climax of his joy was reached when his wife presented him with a bouncing baby boy for a birthday present.

Fifty thousand crates of Michigan peaches that were providentially saved from the frosts of the early summer, have arrived in Chicago, and if the market justifies it the Michigan peach raisers may possibly be able to follow them with a shipment of a few hundred thousand bushels more. It is marvelous how many peaches providentially escape each season's blighting frost in Michigan.

The State Board of Equalization has fixed the valuation of Crawford county at \$1,527,210. This shows an increase of over half a million dollars above the last two years, which at first glance shows against us, but on comparison with other counties, our valuation is satisfactorily reduced. Alcona county is increased \$501,000; Charlevoix \$1,272,117; Oscoda, \$409,000; Otsego, \$1,503,826; Presque Isle, \$1,963,983 and Ogemaw, \$7769,907.

Thomas Woodfield and Wm. St. James, under the firm name and style of Woodfield & St. James, have bought the Salling, Hanson & Co.'s lumber mill, docks, booming privilege, lumbering outfit, mill grounds, and the company lands, on p. t. The deal has been under way for some time. The new proprietors will assume possession as soon as the logs in the mill boom are sawed. Their purpose is to remodel the mill and add a shingle mill. Both partners are practical loggers and successful operators. They are young men, energetic and enterprising. The deal means much good for St. Ignace, and the new firm has the best wishes of all for success.—St. Ignace Rep. News.

Sunday morning the section men found a dead body at the side of the track about a mile and a half north of the station. The sheriff was notified and the body brought to the undertaking rooms. Investigation shows that the deceased with two others had been at work on the railroad near Wolverine for a month past. They were paid off on Friday, and decided to return to Detroit by stealing a ride on a freight train. The dead man, whose name was Charles Burgerger and Philip Sustin went on the top of a freight car and Carl Yeager staid between the cars on account of the wind. On arriving here Yeager missed his friend and enquired of the man where he was; his answer was, he is dead. Sustin went south in the night on some train and Yeager staid to ascertain what had happened. Justice McElroy was called and decided that an inquest was needed and summoned the following jury: R. P. Forbes, J. F. Wilcox, C. Robinson, J. J. Coventry, R. Meyers, and Geo. Sorenson, who after hearing the evidence of Yeager, Dr. Insley and C. W. Range, rendered the following verdict: That deceased came to his death by falling from the top of a car while in motion, attached to a train due in Grayling from the north at 8.10 P. M. and that the death of the said Charles Burgerger was caused by the concussion produced by the said fall.

Circuit Court.
The Court opened Tuesday, at one o'clock p. m., Judge Sharpe presiding.
The case of the people vs. Thomas Howard was continued, the prisoner having escaped from jail.
The People vs. George J. Miller, Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder. A nolle proes. was entered, and Miller re-arrested on the charge of murder.
The People vs. B. Callahan; violation of liquor law. Convicted and fined \$25.00 and costs.
The People vs. Frank Diminick; placing impediment on R. R. track. Joseph Patterson was appointed by the court to defend the prisoner, and the case dropped down the calendar.

Working Night And Day.
The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-lag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by L. Fournier.

Resolutions of Condolence.
We the undersigned committee on resolutions, report as follows:
WHEREAS our beloved Comrade and President has been stricken down by the foul hand of a brute of an assassin;
Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss not only as a comrade but as one representing the highest type of manhood, and in this hour of the country's distress we feel to extend our sympathies towards the ever brave and faithful companion he has left behind.

D. S. WALDRON, Com.
A. L. POND, G. A. R.
A. C. WILCOX, G. A. R.

Good Advice.
The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. More than seventy-five percent of the people of the United States are afflicted with this disease and their effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual constiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your drugist and get a bottle of August-Flower for 75c. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Price Almanac. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Horse Astray.
The undersigned has lost a fine saddle horse from his farm at Houghton Lake. When last seen had the saddle on. The animal is gray, weighs about 1,000 pounds, and has anchor brand on front shoulder. I will give \$25.00 for his return.

N. MICHELSON,
Grayling, Mich.

A Night of Terror.
"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from Pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "But she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's drug store.

Fisk's Jubilee Singers coming.
As we go to press, word comes to us that this famous company, celebrated the world over, will give one of their inimitable concerts at opera house on the second of October. So prepare for a treat.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels too. Sold by L. Fournier.

A man named Palmer, living at Hamilton, Mich., has invented a beef topper and digger that is said to be a wonder. A stock company has been organized to manufacture the article.

Stood Death Off.
R. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Texas, once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at Fournier's drug store.

WANTED.—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Building, Chicago. ap116m

SchoolBooks!

Fournier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Photographs

That pleases, At

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,

Grayling, Michigan.

Get my prices on Picture Frames. Portraits enlarged in Crayon, India Ink, Pastel, Water Color and Oil.

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH.

OPERA HOUSE GRAYLING.
Wednesday Evening, October 2nd.

Fisk's Jubilee Singers.

Organized at Fisk's University, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6th, 1871, and singing continuously since that time.

One more chance to hear the songs that have touched the heart of the world. MARK TWAIN recently wrote, after hearing one of their concerts: "You dig down deep into the depths, as of old."

Tickets, with reserved seat, 35c. Admission, 25c. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

To Buffalo and Return.

To the Pan-American Exposition, from Grayling via Michigan Central R. R.:

30 days ticket \$19.60
15 " " 14.95
10 " " 12.20

The 10 and 15 days tickets good to go or return by steamers one way from or to Detroit.

A Shocking Calamity

"Lately befallen a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellett, of Wilford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly cured him." It's simply wonderful for Burns, Boils, Piles, and all skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed. 25c. Sold by L. Fournier.

ATTENTION!

The Annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors Association of Northern Michigan will be held at Lewiston, September 24th, 25th and 26th, 1901. Special efforts are being put forward to make this meeting one of the best ever held, and all comrades are urged to attend. This announcement is made by order of the Executive Committee.

MILLO A. THOMPSON, Pres.
P. E. ECKENFELS, Sec'y.

Wanted:

Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue in stamps. THE A. T. MORRIS WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb21-125

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the undersigned Commissioner of Highways of the township of Frederic, at his office in said township, until the 25th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the building of a bridge north of the village of Frederic, The plans and specifications thereof now in my office, will be open for inspection until the time above mentioned. Job to be let to lowest bidder giving security for the proper performance of said work. Job will be let at the town hall, on Wednesday the 25th day of September, 1901, and the right of rejecting any and all bids will be reserved. I will also on day and date above mentioned let the job of clearing away the brush four feet from wagon track through hardwood, of what is known as the Pete Smith road.

Dated at Frederic, Sept. 14, 1901.
J. C. KARNES,
Comm'r of Highways.

Blumenthal

—AND—

Baumgart,

==THE BIG==

One Price For All Store

A Word to the Wise!

Why pay a middleman's profit if you can buy your goods right from manufacturer and jobber. We manufacture and job most of our goods at No. 199 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., and therefore can save you 25 per cent. on every thing you buy of us, as we have the largest and best assorted stock in town. Read a few of our prices below:

Black Mercerized Petticoats, former price \$1.50, at \$1.00.
Blue and pink Mercerized Petticoats, former price \$1.50, at \$1.50
Children's Jackets, all new goods, from \$1.00 up.
Men's Pants, \$1.25 value, at 75c.
Men's heavy fleeced Underwear, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's all wool Underwear, \$1.00 value, at 75c.
Men's heavy Jersey Over Shirts, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's heavy Working Shirts, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's and Boys' Cotton Sweaters, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.
Men's all wool Kersey Pants, \$2.35 value, at \$1.50.
Men's all wool Kersey Pants, \$2.00 value, at \$1.25.
Men's Black Cape Mackintoshes, \$1.50 value, at \$1.10.
Ladies' Bottom Ribbed Underwear, 25c value, at 15c.
Ladies' Corsets in the latest styles, \$1.00 value, at 75c.
Ladies' Corsets in the latest styles, 75c value, at 39c.
Ladies' all wool Mackintoshes, \$5.00 value, at \$3.00.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$7.00 value, at \$5.00.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$5.00 value, at \$3.50.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$2.50 value, at \$1.50.
Ladies' Dongola and Kid Shoes, \$1.25 value, 59c.
Ladies, it will pay you to look over our new stock of Ladies' Shoes in ideal kids and patent leather, in welts and hand turns.

Take notice that we have added a Merchant Tailoring Department to our establishment. We will make suits from \$18.00 up. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. Give us a call.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling, Mich.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Those seeking good and reliable Dry Goods,

Clothing and Shoes are sure to experience satisfaction in trading with us.

Nothing of doubtful or inferior quality can have a place in our store.

We have just received a full and up-to-date line of Dress Goods, and invite every one to give us a call. Prices are comparatively lowest here.

Depend upon getting here what you want; you are only paying what you should.

Truly it may be said this is "The Satisfaction Store."

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
—OR A—

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

Mrs. Daisy Carter of Grandview, Tex., was fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp she was trying to throw from the

DEFEATED.

"What of the way, old man?"
"What of the way ahead?"
"The dew of death is on your brow,
Your eyes are closing even now,
But no one hurries here to bow
In sadness at your bed."

"What of the way?" he sighed.
"What of the way ahead?"
"Tis clear—but, oh look backward, where
I've passed—the world is unaware
That I have ever traveled there!"
He trembled, and was dead.
—S. E. Kiser, in the *Chicago Record-Herald*.

TO THE TWELFTH FLOOR AND BACK.

The Atlantis was not a large building. It was tall and very narrow, and contained but forty business tenants at all. Among the occupants was Mr. George Francis Garvin, whose bright new door sign appeared facing the solitary elevator shaft on the eleventh floor. If Mr. Garvin's sign could be believed, he was a broker, but there was little proof of the fact beside the sign. His office furniture and rugs were painfully new, his new typewriter had scarcely been seen outside of its metal covering and the handsome file cases at his desk were as empty as when they left the cabinet-maker.

The fact is, Mr. George Francis Garvin, aged twenty-six, has just settled down to business, and was now in the expectant and receptive stage. He was not looking for business with any great amount of zeal, but his door was open and he was on hand, prepared to answer all demands.

This particular morning he reached the Atlantis bright and early.
"Good morning, sir!" said Jamie Doyle, the elevator boy, as George stepped into the waiting car.

"Good morning, Jamie," said the broker, in his pleasant voice. He had a wonderful way with him with children and dogs, and something in his tone encouraged Jamie.

"We're having a lot of trouble at home, sir," he said. "Father's off again, and I'm looking for him half the night. I'd be lookin' for him now if it wasn't for loisin' the job. 'Th' longer he stays away the worse he gets. An' mother's sick abed, an' Kate's just gettin' over a fever." He ended his dismal statement with a little sniff.

"That's bad," said George Garvin. "Can't you find a substitute?"
"No," replied the boy. "I wouldn't dare to. Mr. Abbott's down on me now for bein' late twice on father's account. If he saw a strange boy here in my place he'd fire me sure."

They had reached the eleventh floor. "Here," said George, "I guess I'll go down with you again." He looked at the boy as he descended. He was a neat boy and a clean one. He was pale and haggard; this morning and his eyes were red, and his hands trembled.

"How long do you think it will take you to find your estimable parent?" George asked.

"No time at all," said the boy eagerly. "There ain't but a few more places to look."

"Go and look for him," said George. "I'll take your place." "You'll," cried the boy. "But Mr. Abbott?"

"I'll attend to him, too," said George. "Don't worry about that. Run along." "Are you sure you know how?" queried the boy anxiously.

"Quite sure," said George. "It wasn't difficult to run the Atlantis elevator. You waited just two minutes by the big clock over the entrance, on the ground floor, and then made the ascent to the twelfth floor. At the twelfth you made no wait, but at once returned. George knew the time table and handled the car skillfully."

When the tenants began to come in he exerted himself to catch the directions they gave him. They stared hard at the perfectly dressed summer young man, but he was a newcomer and nobody seemed to know him. When he descended to the ground floor he found the agent of the building waiting to take the upward journey.

"How's this?" he asked. "Where's the boy?"
"Can't say, I'm sure," replied George with much reluctance. "He was called away by a sudden domestic affliction. Going up?"

The agent stepped into the car and the iron door clicked behind him. He was a short man and quite stout, and he had a red face. His face grew redder as he stared at George.

"See here," he said, "this won't do. You are Mr. Garvin, aren't you?"
"Twelfth floor," said George. "All right." He looked hard at the pompous little agent. "Going down?" he asked, and pulled the descending rope.

"Mr. Garvin," said the agent, "you ought to understand that we can't have our employees interfered with in this manner. You are evidently trying to shield the boy. It won't do. I told him that the next time he absented himself from his post he would be discharged without further notice. By your ill-considered actions you have simply helped to deprive him of his position."

"Ground floor," announced George; "all out." He unlatched the iron door, and pushed it open. "Going up?" he asked, as he turned and glanced at the agent.

"Mr. Garvin," said the latter, with dramatic earnestness, "I must request you to leave this building when your month is up. I will gladly refund the rent you have advanced if you will leave at once."

"Couldn't think of it," said George. "Not even to oblige you, Mr. Abbott. No, I mean to stay—and the boy will stay, too. Twelfth floor. Going down?"

"Why, confound it, sir," cried the agent, "you talk as if you owned this building!"

"Why not?" asked George, the impatient.

The agent stared at him and drew back a little. "What do you mean?" he cried.

"You get your authority here from Attorney John Browning," said George without looking at him. "And Attorney Browning acts as trustee for the Francis estate."

"Yes," said the agent sharply. "What of that?"

"I am the Francis estate," said George Francis Garvin mildly. "Ground floor. All out."

This time the agent heeded the announcement and stepped from the car. His florid face was pale.

"The boy stays?" asked George, with the slightest interrogative inflection.

"The boy stays," replied the agent. "Good morning," said George, politely.

As the discomfited official passed through the outer door a radiant vision entered. It was Miss Mary Armstrong in her new summer attire, and Miss Mary was a lovely girl and her attire was decidedly fetching.

As George saw her coming he stood a little straighter.

"Fourth floor, please," she said as she tripped into the car. Then she looked up and recognized the new elevator man with a little gasp.

But he paid no attention to her as he latched the iron door and drove on the hoisting rope. He was the elevator man now. Besides, it was this girl who had told him he had no object in life; that he had no heart, no sympathy. True, he had tantalized her by his languid indifference, but her words were unnecessarily hard. She had abruptly parted with him with intentional coldness and had not asked him to call again. And she was the one girl in all the world whose good opinion he valued most.

What would she think of him now?

"Fourth floor," he said, and he stopped the car with beautiful exactness.

"Thirteenth, please," said Miss Mary, with a touch of wonderment in her voice that conveyed the impression that he must have misunderstood her.

"Sorry," said George, without looking round, "but it's against the rules to run the elevator any higher than the roof."

"The twelfth will do," said Miss Mary, as if graciously yielding a disputed point. Then she sweetly added, "But I fear I will have to report you for a lack of willingness to oblige your patrons."

"I must call your attention, ma'am," said George, "to the fact that patrons are requested not to converse with the elevator boy while on duty. It distracts his attention. Twelfth floor."

"Going down, please," announced Miss Mary, with a gently murmured, "If I may say so, it is an rule against a patron talking to herself, is there?"

He did not answer. "I wonder why he is running an elevator?" she softly soliloquized. "I suppose it's because of a bet. Men always do queer things because of a bet. I wish it was for some other reason, for he certainly runs it very well. I've no doubt he could do many things very well if he tried. He needs an honest friend to tell him so."

She paused, but George did not look round.

"Ground floor, all out," he said and reached across as he pushed back the iron door.

Miss Mary sat still.

And just then a boy ran in from the sidewalk. His face was glowing, his breath was short.

"Oh, Mr. Garvin!" he cried. "Did you have any trouble?" replied George, as he stepped from the car, "and your job is safe."

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Garvin," cried the grateful boy. "I found father very soon—an' just in time to save him from 'th' patrol. An' mother sends your best wishes, sir."

"Thank you," said George. "Your car is waiting."

"It was awful cheeky of me to let a gentleman like you take my place," finished the boy. "I didn't think what I was doin' until afterwards, sir."

"That will do, Jamie," said George, and turned from him.

And then a vision in white suddenly confronted him in the doorway of the car.

"George," said Miss Mary Armstrong. It was the first time she had called him by his first name, old friend that he was, and she couldn't have said it more softly if she had added "dear."

He looked around at her, his face flushing, and lifted his hat.

"George," I said, as he stepped toward him, "come down to ask papa to go with me to luncheon—but I'd rather go with you. Will you take me?"

He bent forward quickly and whispered something that brought the quick color to her cheeks.

"Going up?" called Master Jamie, as he clicked the iron gate.

But they did not heed him.—*Cleveland Leader*.

HINTS FOR GENEALOGISTS.

Methods Used to Hunt Out One's Ancestors.

A word to the amateur who is going to try her preface hand as a genealogist, writes Francis Smith in Leslie's Weekly. Ten generations is the average limit, although if one happen to strike a kinship in ancestors, they may be traced back to the thirteenth or fourteenth generation. Genealogical books, it is well to remember, are not infallible, and your great-grandmother may figure as Patience in one book and Charity in another, and the very foundations seem giving way under the structure you have built after days and days of toil. But hold on to your grand-mother; she is all right, probably; it is the book that is all wrong, or at least misleading, because one writer has called her by her real name while another has only known her by a nickname. Another word one must learn to look out for is the word "follow" them up with all the relentlessness of a detective. For instance, it is distracting not to be able to find out the name of the damsel whom your grandfather, 16 times removed, married. There is an empty space on your chart, and an aching void in your heart when you think that you can never, never call the lady by name. By pure luck the writer, who once upon a time was trying to raise a crop of family trees, came upon the secret, or one of them, to the whole situation. The grandparents naturally had children: scan their Christian names in the book before you. One is found whose name, we will say, is John Treat Crane; "Treat" then, is the key which lets the cat out of the genealogical bag (with apologies all around for mixing metaphors). Treat was his mother's name, and in the Treat book of ancestry you find the name of the long-looked-for ancestress and probably die from joy on the spot. Of course, if, owing to a total depravity to which the human race is liable, no chick or child can be discovered who bears his mother's surname, the trick is lost; nor can any substitute be suggested in this fretting-out-ancestors game.

Indian corn is a grain of much importance in the agriculture of Cuba.



ANY MORE FOR SLUMBERLAND.

There's a boat that sails at half past six. From the busy port of Play, And it reaches the haven of Slumberland Before the close of day.

The boatswain whistles so low and sweet (Like a mother's lullaby) That the travelers smile and close their eyes.

To dream of angels high. Sometimes the travelers tarry too long In the busy port of Play, And the anxious boatsman coaxes and calls, And grieves at their delay.

The name of the boat is Rock-a-by, And it's guided by mother's hand, For she is the patient boatsman, dear, Who takes you to Slumberland.

Now, what is the fare a traveler pays On a Rock-a-by boat like this? Why, the poorest child can afford the price, For it's only a good night kiss! —*American Boy*.

WHERE PARK BIRDS BATHE.

Every morning on my way downtown I go across Washington Park, in the southern part of Chicago. The recent hot, dry weather had succeeded in parching the grass until in places it was as brown as a meadow, but lately had been mowed. To keep the grass green the workmen in the park had placed sprinklers that spread out continuous showers of water, and under these the verdure seemed to lift itself up, and drink in the drops as greedily as a young bird opens its mouth for the dainty that its mother brings for it. But I found that the grass was not all that benefited by the generous rain from the hose. Robins, sparrows, warblers, and other feathered dwellers in the park made it the scene of their morning baths, and under the refreshing spray were gathered in flocks, plucking their clothes and fairly rolling upon the ground in their satisfaction. The robins were not very friendly to the sparrows, and sought to pounce upon the smaller birds, but the latter, being so much outnumbered, were thus defeated, and dodged around, here and there, always managing to keep within the circle of the rainfall. It was a very lively bath these birds of the park enjoyed, and no doubt they thought the sprinklers were put there for their own special benefit.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

A CURIOUS COLLECTION.

Master Oliver Ryder, of Stamford, Conn., has a colony of thirty-seven rats, all of them either white or black and white. The rats were a great surprise to Oliver's father and mother. He had asked if he might keep "his rats" in the empty henhouse, and not dreaming that he could mean to keep more than two, or at least three of the strange pets, they gave him permission without a question, says the *New York Tribune*.

But when, one day, in great triumph, Oliver led them into the yard, and, with the warning, "Shut the door, quick, or they'll get out!" allowed them to peep inside the once quiet henhouse, their astonishment at the swarms of little creatures knew no bounds. A family council was held and Oliver was forced to tell how his pets became so numerous. His object had been to raise the rats to sell at a few cents each. He had begun with only a pair of them, which he had boarded among another boy's pets, because he knew how much his mother disliked them. But soon this other boy's mother refused to house the rats longer, and a third friend, who had also taken a boarder or two, was obliged to return them because he was going away. All the while the numbers had rapidly increased, and it grew harder to make the few sales pay for their board-outside. So all the rats had suddenly come back on their owner's hands, and he had established them together in the henhouse. Oliver was at least allowed to keep his rats, but on one condition. If he neglected them or failed to give them their regular food and drink they must be taken away at once, and only constant care of the little animals on their owner's part will save them from immediate destruction.

TILLIE'S KNITTING-WORK LESSON.

When my grandma was young, little girls were taught to do many useful things. Little girls thought it no hardship to wash and dry the dishes, and spread up the beds after a stronger hand had shaken the great feather mattresses; and all the doll-clothes of those days must have been well made, because the "little mothers" were given every day a lesson in sewing, crocheting, or knitting, as soon as they were old enough to learn.

One day, one summer, my mother called her three little daughters to her, and said: "I am going to teach you to knit. I will give a reward for the first pair of socks; and how proud papa will be to wear them!"

Then she gave Lucinda, Alida and Tillie each a great ball of yarn and a set of shining knitting-needles. She patiently spent a great deal of time in showing them how to "set up a sock" on three needles, and how to hold it, and how to use the fourth needle to really "knit."

The upper maid, Dinah, was to show them how to shape the heel and toe, and "narrow" and "bind off," as she herself was to be away for some weeks.

So every day, very soon, each little girl took her ball and needles, and went away to her own favorite nook; and for some time a very lively race went on for the prize.

For at least a fortnight the little girls knitted industriously. Then Alida began to weary, even before one sock was completed; and Lucinda's sock grew very slowly, though the knitting always showed even and smooth.

But how little Tillie did work! Her small fingers fairly flew. Her little white pet rabbits nibbled at the ball of yarn, and wondered why Tillie did not have a word to say to them. Every day she took her little stool out into the grape arbor and diligently knitted away, though the shouts of the children paddling in the brook came to her ears, the

loudest among them the voices of her two sisters.

"I will finish first," she said. "I will win the prize! I know I can!"

After a very long time to Tillie, and a surprisingly short time to the sisters, Tillie announced—it was on the day after mamma's return home—that her socks were finished; and then Alida wished she had not been having such a good time and had more to show than just one-half of a sock, not very tidy-looking. Lucinda had finished one sock, and it was very prettily and evenly knitted; but she, too, was ashamed that little Tillie had outdone her.

Tillie laid the pair of socks on mamma's lap with a triumphant little smile. The three little girls hovered near, while mamma slipped one of the socks over her hand.

But what do you think?

There were about a hundred little holes where Tillie had dropped a stitch every now and then! Alas! and the other sock was quite as bad.

Mamma smiled as she said, "these socks will have to be darned before they can be worn."

Alida laughed merrily, but Lucinda put her arms around poor little Tillie, whose tears were falling softly over the careless work.

"Never mind, Tillie," she said, "you will get the prize, for you did knit the first pair!"

Well, grandma's mamma—grandma was Tillie—gave them each a prize for learning to knit, a little work-box with needles, scissors, thread and tiny thimble.

"Tillie has learned something else, too, I think," said mamma as she stooped to kiss the tear-stained and sorry little face. Then she gave Tillie her work-box, a pretty blue one, and said in a whisper, "Make haste slow!"

Grandma says it has been over fifty years since she won that prize, and she has forgotten how to knit, but the lesson she learned along with her knitting she will never forget—Mary Goodwin Hubbell, in *Little Folks*.

HELPING MAMMA.

"May I leave baby here with you for a little while, ma'am?" asked Sarah, the nurse. "I will not be gone more than half an hour."

"Yes, Sarah," came from mamma, in faint tones, from mamma's couch in a corner of the darkened room. "Give her some pictures and toys, and I think she will be quiet until you come back," and Sarah went out, closing the door very softly behind her.

"Mamma sick," cooed baby, trotting to the couch and reaching up a fat little hand to pat the sufferer's cheek. "Poor, poo-oor mamma!"

"Yes, darling," answered mamma. "Mamma has a bad headache. Sarah has been bathing her poor head with camphor. Baby must be quiet, and let mamma sleep."

Baby sat very quietly in her little chair for at least three whole minutes. Her round blue eyes were very serious, and the little forehead puckered into funny wrinkles. Such a sober, thoughtful look upon the rosy, round face!

All at once the picture book and the black woolly lamb and the precious rag doll dropped from her lap as she arose and tiptoed carefully across the room, just as she had seen Sarah do a short time before. Then she tried to climb up on a chair which stood close to the dresser. First one little fat knee went up, then the other in a vain effort to reach the chair bottom. Then baby stood in deep thought. The sober face brightened as her eyes fell upon the corner of a foot-stool which was partly hidden under the bed. She brought it to the chair, and by its help managed to get upon the chair, proving that for babies as well as for grown-ups "where there's a will there's a way."

She seized one of mamma's handkerchiefs that lay upon the dresser, and, puffing and panting, let herself down again backward, coming to the carpet with a thud, which fortunately, mamma was too ill to notice.

A little startled by the fall, she lay sprawling on the carpet, waiting to get her breath. Besides, poor Tootsey Woosley, her dearest, her precious rag doll, had to be set straight. The poor creature lay in a most painful position, with her right arm and one leg doubled under her, in a way most trying to look at. Baby got upon her feet and tenderly lifted Tootsey Woosley, leaning her in a sitting position against the dresser, which served as a support for her weak back. Then she played the woolly lamb at her feet for company. Which duty done, baby turned her mind to the matter in hand.

"Poor mamma! Poor, poo-oor mamma!" she said to herself over and over, pushing the chair before her until it stood before the wash stand. Bringing the foot-stool she climbed on to the chair, but harder still to get down with the bottle of spirits of camphor, which clutched tightly in her chubby fist, but she did manage it without either falling this time or dropping the bottle.

Seated on the floor, she pulled out the glass stopper and poured most of the contents of the bottle over the pocket handkerchief.

"Poor, poo-oor mamma," gasped baby, struggling for her breath with the fumes which went up her poor little nose and down her throat. When her breath came back she tiptoed softly to the couch, with the dripping cloth in her hand, and reaching up on tiptoe laid it upon mamma's aching forehead and eyes, saying, "Poor, poo-oor mamma. Baby make mamma well."

Mamma started up wildly, her face dripping, her eyes filled with spirits of camphor.

"Baby make mamma well," said baby again in plying accents. "Mamma well now?" very anxiously.

"Yes, darling," gasped mamma, catching baby in a close hug and burying her burning eyes in the little dress. "You precious little pet." And baby heaved a sigh of content.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

High Lights.

That country which is not obsequiousness is the finest grace of commerce. Escape from yesterday and faith in to-morrow help us pull through to-day.

With the things which money will buy human nature consoles itself for the things which money won't buy.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

It is one kind of mosquito that carries malaria and quite another kind that spreads yellow fever. The only safe rule is to kill every mosquito that bites.

SNAKE VENOM FOR THE SHAKES.

How a Viper Cured Pat Smith of a Bad Case of Chills and Fever.

Patrick Smith, a charcoal burner of Wet Woods, has been cured of malarial fever by the bite of a spreading viper, one of the most poisonous snakes known. Smith is about 35 years of age and was born and reared in Wet Woods as a charcoal burner. Smith had hard work to earn a living. He occupies a small cabin in the woods. On one side is a stagnant pond and the fever-breeding morass extends some distance.

About three months ago he was taken down with a severe attack of malarial chills and fever. Ever since then he has been fighting the inroads of the disease. Dr. C. S. Lallou was driving through the woods one day and found the sufferer in a serious condition.

The fever had him, and in all probability he would not have lived through the night. Dr. Lallou tended the case carefully and treated the patient with quinine and a slight dose of arsenic. Slowly he became better.

But the place itself defied curative measures. The hot days evaporated almost all the water on the pond until only a disease-breeding scum remained. The walls and roof of the tumble-down hut let in the blistering rays of the sun and the dews of night. Dr. Lallou insisted again and again that the patient be removed to the City Hospital. But the sufferer would hear nothing of the idea.

Friday night Smith became delirious. He tossed restlessly about in his rude bed and could find no comfort. While he was in a semi-conscious state, and he was one of the temporary lulls in his delirium, a spreading viper crawled through the door and under the blanket. As the night wore on, Smith was seized with another fit of raving and tossed to one side. He rolled on the body of the viper. The low, wicked head spread out and there was a lightning stroke. The snake stuck his fangs deep in Smith's thigh. But that had no effect on the delirious sleeper. Over he rolled and the head of the snake was crushed under his large hip bones.

The next morning Dr. Lallou came to pay his accustomed visit to the lonely cabin. Much to his astonishment he found his patient, whom he had left the night before in a raving condition, enjoying a refreshing sleep. It was necessary to administer the medicine, so Smith was awakened. He sat up with a clear look in his eyes and greeted the doctor with a cheery good morning. The doctor felt his pulse, took his temperature and every vestige of the ailment had disappeared. The doctor was amazed.

He quickly had Smith out of bed to move to more healthy quarters. As he threw back the blanket, there, stretched out upon the ground, was a spreading viper. In a flash the doctor leaped back from the deadly snake. But it made no move and he saw it was dead. Further examination showed the viper crushed to death. Drops of venom were on the ground, showing it had died in agony. Pat said he knew nothing of the snake.

The doctor examined his patient and found two little red spots on Smith's hip. These he carefully examined and identified them as a snake bite. The matter has been reported to local physicians, who are discussing the strange cure.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The Cost of Defending the Cup.

The exact sum of money paid for the Columbia, in 1899, is not known, but the sum has been estimated at not less than \$150,000. Without a doubt it cost over \$50,000 to carry her through the season; probably the sum was much greater than this. In the first part of the season her owners paid \$16,000 for three suits of sails. And then there was the Defender, which acted as a trial horse to the Columbia. It cost just \$50,000 for her to be a trial horse, but it was paid without a groan. And now for the present season.

It will have been noticed that the construction of each cup defender has cost infinitely more than its predecessor. The fact is, the Herreshoffs have charged several thousands of dollars for each minute of extra speed. Following those deductions the Constitution has unquestionably cost not a cent less than \$200,000 to build. She has a large tender, the steamboat Mount Hope, and a crew of 68 men. She has three or four suits of sails, extra spars and the like, and she will go into drydock before the cup races. Outside of the \$200,000 spent on her construction she will probably cost the Belmont syndicate about \$80,000. Then there is the cost of her trial horse, the Columbia. She will carry a crew of forty men, each of whom will receive \$35 a month in wages. That makes \$2,200 a month; \$11,000 for the five months she will be in commission. The wages of Captain Barr and the first and second mates will aggregate for those five months, \$6,000; the tender will cost \$7,500. Uniforms for the men have already resulted in an expenditure of \$1,000, and there is the cost of feeding them to be considered. This makes \$25,000, and her sails and spars overhauling and other particulars will easily cost another \$25,000. It will thus be seen that in all, \$350,000 is a conservative estimate of the cost of defending the cup this year.—*Lawrence Perry, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*.

Science and Eating.

Just for conscience's sake a word or two must be added in justification of the folly of eating and drinking all of these things because they are pleasing to both eye and palate. We are ever willing to eat what we should, providing it is palatable, but no amount of science will overcome the idiosyncrasies of taste. Therefore it is delightful to know that many of the things we crave are just the things we need. The scientists tell us that tea and coffee are not only harmless, but helpful, if we don't begin to drink them until we are thirty, and if we don't pay less than thirty cents a pound. Coffee has recently escaped from the latter ban, for a very good reason. It may now be bought for less than twenty-five cents. Another important point to remember is that if we would live long and prosper, neither coffee nor tea should be drunk unless the grounds are removed within at least ten minutes after making. Coffee, if boiled at all, should be boiled quickly, but tea should never be boiled. A certain amount of sugar is necessary to keep the human system amiable; therefore, if the sweets and drinks suggested here be moderately indulged in, the partakers thereof will live to come again, and I shall be permitted to write another story.—*Linda Hall Larned, in the Woman's Home Companion*.

LIME AND MALARIA.

French Investigators Say the Former Partially Averts the Latter.

A Frenchman, Dr. Roche, thinks that he has discovered an interesting fact in regard to malaria. He declares that the addition of lime to the soil for purely agricultural purposes will reduce the amount of malaria in that vicinity. Another medical man, Dr. Grellet, echoes that opinion, and asserts that the diminution in malaria is proportioned to the quantity of lime used. Neither of these writers offers any explanation of the alleged discovery or shows why the lime should antagonize the malaria.

The old notion that so-called malarial fevers resulted (as the name implies) from bad airs, a miasm arising from the soil, and especially from wet places, is still entertained by a number of people. This is a theory which would be contradicted easily with the belief which Drs. Roche and Grellet now cherish. If both of these suppositions are correct, no doubt the lime checks the development of the miasmatic vapor in wet soil.

But it has recently been suspected that malaria is caused by a micro-organism which gets into the victim's blood, and not by a gas which is inhaled. It is also suspected that this microbe gets into the blood through the bite of an infected mosquito. Now, if this understanding of the case should prove to be right, then it would not be so easy to see what lime has to do with suppressing malaria. Perhaps it kills mosquitoes and improves the sanitary conditions of a district in that manner. Or it is remotely possible that the disappearance of malaria which has been noticed in France is confined to a limited region, and is due to some other cause than the use of lime as a fertilizer. The two facts may have been simultaneous, but unrelated.

At any rate, it will be desirable to know whether anything of the kind has been noticed in other places where malaria once prevailed and where lime has been employed by farmers. Otherwise, the French cases would appear to be accidental and exceptional.

SEEDLESS WATERMELONS.

The Secret of Raising Them Said to Have Been Discovered in Colorado.

Former State Senator Swink has been working on the seedless melon proposition many years. During the long winter nights he sat up and wrestled with the great problem,